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***Reduvius nigrinus* sp. nov. (Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Reduviidae, Reduviinae) from Turkish Anatolia**

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ABSTRACT: *Reduvius nigrinus* nov. sp. is described from Anatolia, Turkey. The new species belongs to the *R. pallipes*-group Miller, 1955 and is close to *R. komarovii* (Jakovlev, 1885) and *R. varipes* Linnavuori, 1964 ; but male genitalia of the new species are distinctive. Illustrations of the pygphore of the three species are given.

KEYWORDS: *Reduvius*, sp. nov., Turkey.

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INTRODUCTION

Members of the genus *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775 are very variously colored. Miller (1951, 1955) has created species-groups for Afro-Palaearctic species according to their coloration, size, shape of post ocular part of the head, and/or pilosity. Sometimes these groups may be linked to a geographic area.

In the *Reduvius testaceus*-group Miller (1955) put together species very different in shape and color, particularly *R. armipes* (Reuter, 1893), which in fact belongs to the subgenus *Pseudoreduvius* Villiers, 1948.

Moulet (in print a) considered the colouring only and grouped in an informal group (« noir & blanc ») some bicolored species formerly dispatched in the *R. pallipes*-group and *R. minutus*-group (Miller, 1955).

While preparing a paper on these bicolored forms (Moulet, in print a), I have been able to study samples of the collection of Ernst Heiss from Iran, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia. In this series one particularly dark specimen caught my attention. A more detailed study convinced me that it was the representative of a new species described hereby.

***Reduvius nigrinus* sp. nov.**

Type-material: ♂ holotype « Turkey, Nemrut, 4.7.2009, J. Louda lgt. [print, white label] / Holotypus, *Reduvius nigrinus*, P. Moulet det. 2020 [print + ms, red label] ».

The material is preserved in E. Heiss' collection, Innsbruck, Austria.

Measurements (in mm): Total length: 11.88 ; head width across eyes (diatone): 1.29 ; length of 1st antennomere : 0.85; length of 2nd antennomere : 2.96; length of 3rd antennomere [only one joint remains, maybe incomplete]: at least 3.3; 4th antennomeres missing; length of pronotum: 2.30; length of anterior lobe of pronotum: 1.07; length of posterior lobe of pronotum: 1.29; width of pronotum at anterior angles: 1.18 ; width of pronotum at posterior angles: 3.14; length of profemur (lateral): 3.33; diameter of profemur : 0.34 ; length of protibia (lateral): 3.14; diameter of protibia: 0.25; length of hind femur (lateral): 5.00; diameter of hind femur: 0.53; length of hind tibia: 7.05; diameter of hind tibia: 0.23; length of front tarsus: 1.1 (0.22, 0.5, 0.6); length of hind tarsus: 1.78 (0.64, 0.76, 0.56) ; length of hemelytra: 8.19; maximum width of abdomen: 3.91.

Description: General coloration dark, blackish (Fig. 1); dull integument with very shallow punctuation. Head, pronotum, scutellum, corium and apex of abdomen with more or less dark brown setae as long as the spiniform antennal setae.

Head (including processes between the antennae) completely black ; transversal furrow very indistinct except in the middle where it is concave ; a very light pale spot between the eye and the ocelli. Interocular median line not widened. Processes between the antennae rather strong, erect (Fig. 2A). Posterior lobe of head as a strong bulge , hardly higher than the anterior lobe in a lateral view. Clypeus striate, slightly longer than the jugae. Eyes not globose, slightly protruding laterally. Ocelli surrounded with a narrow whitish ring.

Antennae brown yellowish. Antennomere I short, regularly enlarged from base to

apex (Fig. 2B); II long and cylindrical ; III threadlike [left joint absent] ; [IV absent]. Antennomere I with some (7–8) beige spiniform setae, shorter or as long as the diameter of the article. Antennomeres II and III (Fig. 2C) with i) very short and very fine transparent setae, bent or hardly raised ; ii) very thin setae nearly orthogonal to the axis and 2 (joint II) to 2.5 (joint III) times as long as the diameter and iii) much longer beige to brown sub-orthogonal stiff setae around 3.6 (joint II) to more than 6 (joint II) times longer than the diameter.

Pronotum black; anterior angles rounded; anterior margin simple, not bulged. Anterior lobe shagreened, divided by a medio-longitudinal furrow; hemispherical on each side, with 3 smooth striated/punctated ribs; the intermediate rib slightly ongoing on the posterior lobe. Posterior lobe transverse, trapezoid; disc bisinuuous, transversally striate. Humeral angles obtuse, not surpassing the corium laterally.

Hemelytra blackish; a light spot on the apical half of the exocorium and another triangular spot in the basal third which ends on the endocorium. Membrane smoky brown, the apex whitish and just reaching the apex of the abdomen ; a very short stripe on the internal margin whitish. Corial veins very weak, hardly discernable, with long light brown setae; veins of the membrane hardly stronger.

Femora dark brown-blackish, narrowly yellow at the apex. Tibiae yellowish; front and intermediate tibiae with a subapical very pale brown ring and another dark brown ring basally. Hind tibia gradually beige to brown from base to apex, extreme apex shortly yellow.

Inferior face of the front tibia with a median row of whitish spiniform teeth, strong and directed backwards. Front fossa spongiosa rather short (nearly 0.14 times as long as the front tibia) ; a short conical yellow-orange tooth just prior the fossa spongiosa (Fig. 2D).

All legs with numerous thin and stiff light brown to black setae, erect (the longest 3 times as long as the diameter of the hind

tibia) (Fig. 2E). Tarsi three-jointed, yellowish, apex of the apical tarsomere darkened; first tarsomere of the front tarsus very reduced.

Dorsum of the abdomen light brown. Connexivum yellowish to light brown, the last segment brown.

Rostrum black; third labiomere very slightly paler. Eyes widely separated ventrally. Ventral side of pronotum and pleura dark brown to blackish; pleura striated transversally. Ventral side of abdomen brown, darkening from base to apex. Meso-, metathorax and abdominal venter (except the last non genital segment) carinate on the medio-longitudinal line.

Pygophore (Fig. 3A, B) similar to that of *R. varipes* Linnavuori, 1964, but ventral side much less differentiated in cap than in *R. varipes* and not surpassing the posterior margin (Fig. 3C, D). The apophyse of the posterior margin is short and bifid with long and acute lateral arms (Fig. 2F), in *R. varipes* the apophyse is simple and acute (Fig. 3C).

Female. Unknown.

DISCUSSION

Reduvius nigrinus sp. nov. belongs to the *R. pallipes*-group (Miller, 1955 ; Moulet, in print a), though its shape is stouter, the general coloration darker and the femora black (the other species of the group are slender, lighter and the femora dark at the maximum on the apical half, generally less).

Generally in the *R. pallipes*-group the apophyse of the posterior margin of the pygophore is simple or, when bifid, the lateral arms are short or consist in two close teeth (e.g. *R. pallipes* (Klug, 1830) (Moulet, in print a). However bifid apophyse with long lateral arms is known e.g. in *R. komarovii* (Jakovlev, 1885) (Fig. 2G, 3E), *R. testaceus* (Herrich Schaeffer, 1848) (Moulet, in print a) or *R. nigroluteus* Moulet, in print b) (Fig. 2H).

In *R. komarovii* the pygophor is elongate and narrow anteriorly (Fig. 3E) and the

posterior margin is deeply incised medially; the apophyse is very different (Fig. 2G).

In *R. ciliatus* (Jakovlev, 1879), which members have sometimes darkened legs, the general shape of body is more elongate and slender, the apophyse of the pygophor is not bifid (Putshkov, 1983) and the 1st tarsomere of the hind tarsus is longer than the 2nd one (Putshkov & Moulet, 2009) (shorter in *R. nigrinus* sp. nov.).

In *R. nigroluteus* Moulet, in press b, the anterior lobe of the pronotum is yellow and the posterior black, the legs are yellow, the apophyse of the pygophor is different (Fig. 2H, 3F).

Etymology: The name of this new species is after the extensive black coloring; adjective.

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Figure 1. *Reduvius nigrinus* n. sp., habitus. Photo C. Triat, Museum Requien, Avignon. Scale bar : 5

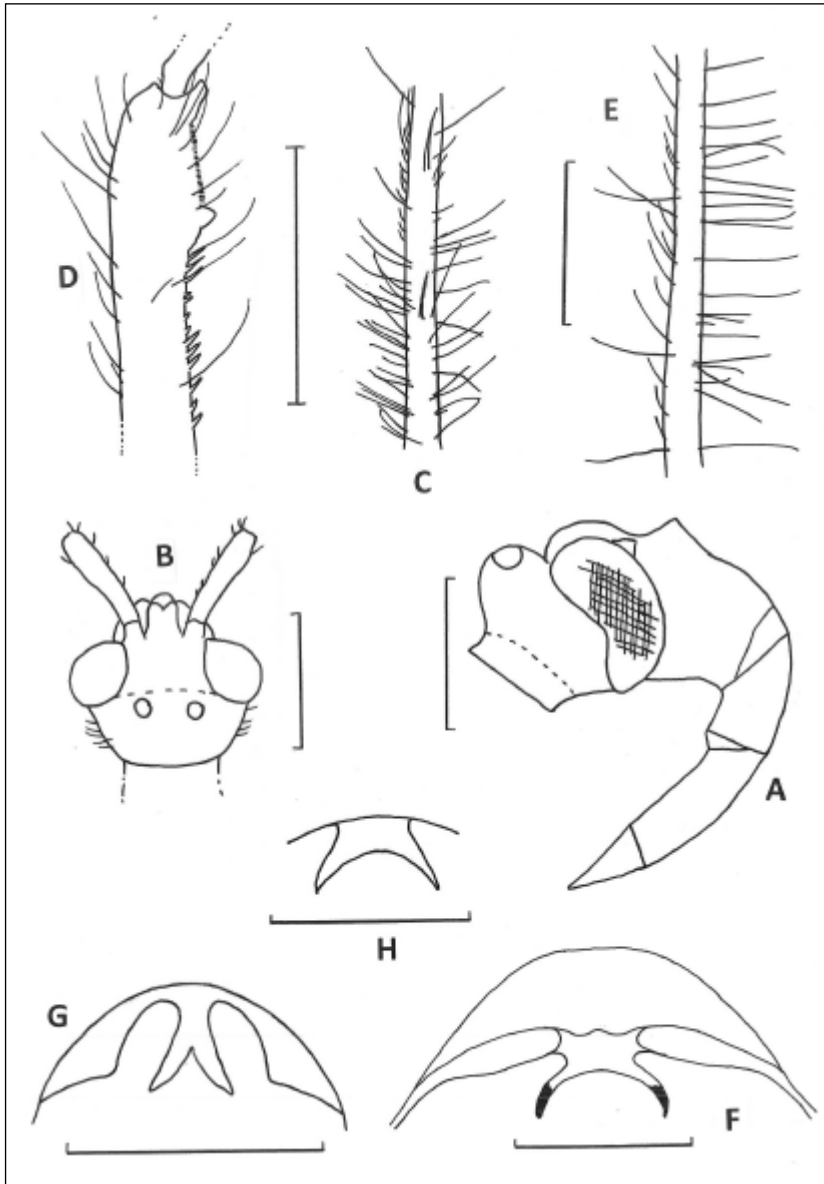


Figure 2. *Reduvius* sp. A) *Reduvius nigritus* n. sp., head laterally ; B) id., head from above ; C) id., second antennomere ; D) id., apex of the front tibia and fossa spongiosa ; E) id., hind tibia ; F) id., apophyse of the pygophore, caudal view ; G) *Reduvius komarovii* (Jakovlev), apophyse of the pygophore, caudal view ; H) *Reduvius nigroluteus* Moulet, apophyse of the pygophore, caudal view. Scale-bars : 1 mm. Fig. H from Moulet, in print b.

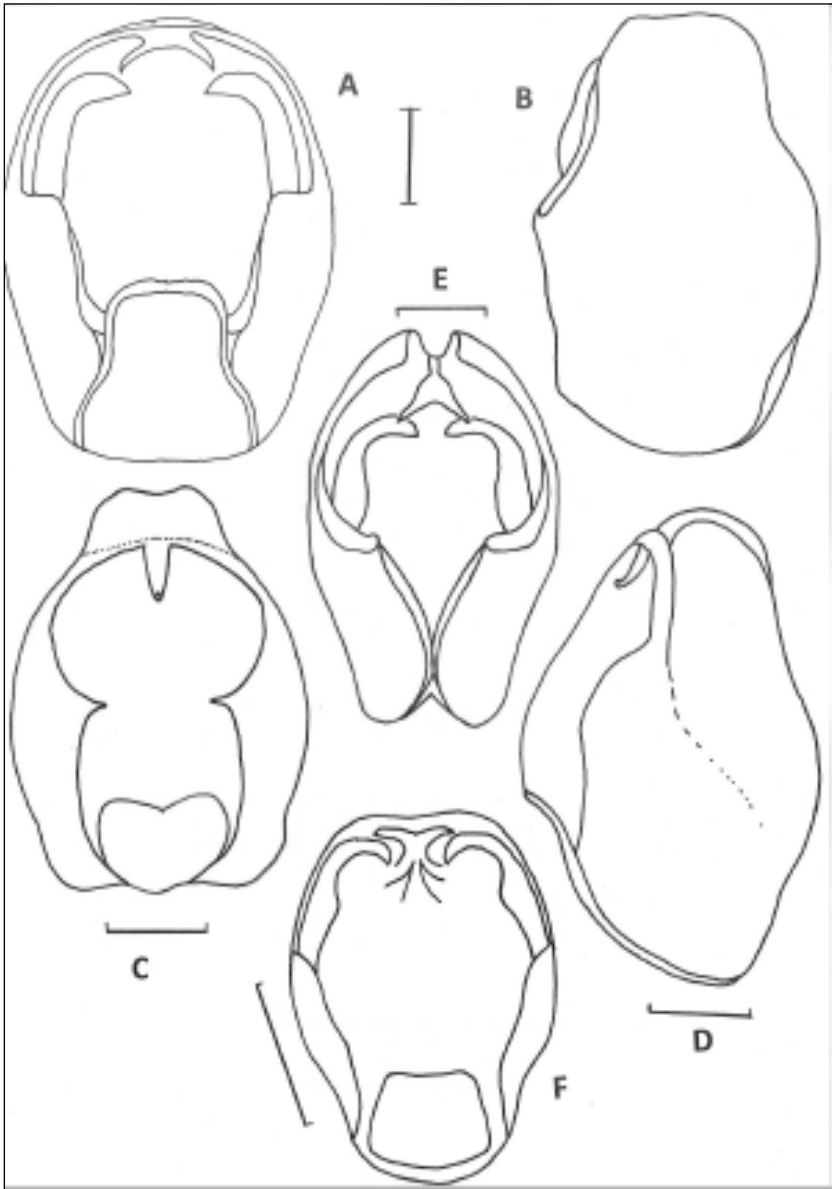


Figure 3. Pygophore of *Reduvius* sp. A) *Reduvius nigratus* n. sp., dorsal view ; B) id., lateral view ; C) *Reduvius varipes* Linnavuori, dorsal view ; D) id., lateral view ; E) *R. komarovii* (Jakovlev) ; F) *R. nigroluteus* Moulet. Scale bars : 0.5 mm. Fig. C, D from Moulet in print a, Fig. F from Moulet in print b.